9/18/86 S7155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
ROBERT E. "JACK" DAVID, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(803) 737-2617
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JULY, 1986

JULY EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

SCHOOL-RELATED EMPLOYMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR DROP

South Carolina's nonagricultural wage and salary employment, at 1,334,900, dropped 15,500 in July. The downturn in total nonfarm employment responded to a 15,800-job loss in government. Elsewhere, all major industry divisions, in the private sector except manufacturing and services, reported gains in employment over the month. When compared to year-ago levels, the number of persons employed in nonagricultural positions rose 38,700.

GOVERNMENT SECTOR REPORTS SUBSTANTIAL JOB LOSSES IN JULY

Developments in local education were largely responsible for the 15,800 monthly employment decline in the government sector. With state and federal government decreasing a minute 200 and 100, respectively, local government was easily the primary influence, with losses of 15,500 from June, reflecting seasonal reductions in education. In fact, the entire local government drop was in school-related layoffs.

(Continued on page 3)

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	8
3	Summary of Overtime Hours of Manufacturing Workers	9
4	Productivity Index Summary	10
5	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	12, 13
6	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	14, 15
7	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Industry	16, 17
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	18
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston, Rock Hill, Anderson, and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	19
10	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	20
11	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	21
12	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries for Columbia and Greenville-Spartanburg Metropolitan Statistical Areas	22
13	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	23
14	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	24
15	Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment for Selected Cities in South Carolina	25

(Continued from front page)

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY IN JULY

South Carolina's private sector continued its upturn in jobs during July as most major industries reported employment increases. Trade employment climbed to 303,000 as workers in the wholesale and retail sectors saw job advances of 300 and 3,500, respectively. Pushed upward by small gains by most of its industry groups, the job count in the retail sector was 245,800 in July. This figure was 14,300 above the year-ago level, and was the highest figure ever recorded. Seasonal job additions were recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate (+500); and transportation and public utilities (+300). Both of these industries also reached all-time high employment levels. Construction workers rose in number from June by 300, with special trade contractors gaining the most. Lower interest rates aided the building industry in setting a record job count as well.

A pronounced seasonal employment decrease was recorded in the manufacturing industry, where a net 4,300 jobs were lost in July. Significant losses of 1,600 were reported in durable goods with the remaining job reductions in nondurable goods. These declines were attributed to layoffs and plant closings for an extended period around July fourth. Within nondurables, employment in textile mill products was down 1,600 to 101,200, the lowest figure ever recorded. Likewise, the number of workers in every other nondurable sector except food and kindred products, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products declined during the month. In durable goods, moderate losses throughout the sector overshadowed gains in primary metal industries and fabricated metal products. When compared to the July, 1985 level, manufacturing declined 2,600.

Intensive losses in educational services pushed the employment level down in the service industry. Moderate gains in hotels and other lodging places, and health services were more than offset by the school-related declines in educational services. Despite the overall downturn, the job count in services was up 11,200 from July, 1985.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DROPPED SHARPLY IN JULY

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, at 606,700, declined 12,100 during July. Both the public and private sectors reported downturns during the month.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector dropped 11,900 in July to 129,600. This was the lowest female employment level in government since August, 1985. Seasonal decreases in local government education accounted for most of the downward movement. Federal government was down 100 female workers, while state government remained unchanged from one month earlier.

Female employment in the private sector, at 477,100, declined 200 during July. Manufacturing, responding to persons on unpaid vacation, decreased 2,200 over the month, with both durable and nondurable goods experiencing downturns. The nondurable-good sector was responsible for 64% of the decline. Within nondurables, significant losses were reported in textile mill products (-800), and apparel and other textile products (-600). Female employment in services, with substantial drops in educational services, was down 300 from June. Construction was unchanged between the two months. On the positive side, trade, positively affected by tourism in the retail sector, advanced 1,800 in July, while transportation and public utilities added 200. The final major division; finance, insurance, and real estate added 300 female workers to the payrolls over the month.

When compared to year-ago levels, female employment in South Carolina gained 17,900 positions with the exception of manufacturing (-1,100), all major industries experienced increases over the year. Wholesale and retail trade recorded the largest twelve month increase (+7,000).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HOLDS STEADY IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate remained unchanged in July at 6.7%. A large percentage of young people entering the labor force this summer were able to find work, thereby keeping unemployment from showing its traditional rise during the month. Also, record employment levels in construction; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and transportation and public utilities combined to offset temporary layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.9% in July.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
July, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,642,000	1,636,200	1,590,100	1,623,800	1,605,100	1,571,900
Total Employment	1,531,300	1,526,900	1,474,000	1,518,800	1,498,400	1,461,500
Total Unemployment	110,700	109,300	116,100	105,000	106,700	110,400
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.6	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	223,040	221,930	211,530	224,200	223,390	213,740
Total Employment	211,400	210,650	201,360	214,770	214,370	205,580
Total Unemployment	11,640	11,280	10,170	9,430	9,020	8,160
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	320,510	321,200	308,340
Total Employment	301,680	303,240	288,640
Total Unemployment	18,830	17,960	19,700
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.6	6.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,303	119,644	117,536	118,072	118,116	115,272
Total Employment	111,832	110,869	108,854	109,882	109,673	106,871
Total Unemployment	8,471	8,775	8,682	8,190	8,443	8,401
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.3	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Responding to job losses in the public sector, the Charleston nonagricultural employment level dropped 700 in July. The number of jobs in government declined 1,200 reacting to seasonal cutbacks in the local sector. Federal employment moved up 100 to 19,500, while state government, at 12,900, was unchanged from one month earlier. The private sector reached an employment level of 130,600, an increase of 500 over June. Only two of the six major industries saw employment changes. Transportation and public utilities, influenced by returning strikers, edged upward 300 workers. Construction added 200 employees to their payrolls in July. The remaining four major industries, manufacturing; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services, all saw no employment change over the month. Within manufacturing, durable goods moved up 300 and nondurables dropped 300. The downturn in nondurables was largely attributed to a 200 loss in apparel and other textile products.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment for the Columbia area plunged 2,800 to 208,100 in July. A major factor was government's employment decline of 3,400 jobs. Seasonal trends in the school job count were responsible for the decrease in both state government (-1,300) and local government (-2,100). Federal government was unchanged at 8,200. On the positive side, the private sector added 600 employees to their payrolls. Transportation and public utilities, at 9,700, increased 500 over the month due to returning workers that were on strike. Also showing upward movement were construction (+200) and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Responding to reductions in education, services dropped 100 to 38,600. The trade sector also had a 100 job loss in July, centered totally in retail trade. Manufacturing remained steady at 27,700. Durable goods gained 100, while nondurables declined 100. Following the statewide trend, textile mill products lost 100 jobs in the Columbia area during July.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA declined by 4,900 in July to a level of 286,600. The loss in employment was attributed primarily to a 4,800 loss in the government sector. Job counts in local government were down 4,600 and state government dropped 300 from the previous month as nonfaculty personnel were cut from payrolls. The federal government sector reported a slight increase of 100 jobs from one month earlier. Overpowering negative trends in manufacturing resulted in a 100 decline in employment for the private sector. There were 1,100 individuals temporarily separated from jobs in the manufacturing sector during July. These persons were cut from both the nondurable- (-700) and durable-good (-400) payrolls. All other components of the private sector posted positive employment movement or was unchanged over the month. Trade lead the way with an employment advance of 500 positions. The retail sector was totally responsible for the overall increase in trade. The second largest gain was found in construction where 200 additional workers were counted on payroll records. Overall nonfarm employment was up 4,600 from the July, 1985 level of 282,000.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's civilian jobless rate fell to 6.9% in July . . . down from 7.1% in June. Nonfarm employment increased 390,000 in July after falling 54,000 the month before. Employment in service-producing industries grew 363,000 during the month, with the gains concentrated in business and health services. Also reporting advances were retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction. On the negative side, manufacturing lost 25,000 employees during July. The manufacturing decline was the sixth in a row, and factory employment has dropped nearly 400,000 since mid-1984. Jobs in oil and gas extraction were down 4,000 from one month earlier. While these jobs have not increased since April, 1985, the July downturn was smaller than the decrease of the prior four months.

Americans worked shorter weeks in July . . . The average workweek for nonfarm workers declined to 34.6 hours in July from 34.7 in June. Weekly hours for factory employees were unchanged at 40.6. Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers fell to $8.73 from $8.75 in June.

Retail sales up 0.1% in July . . . as strength at department and furniture stores only partially offset a big drop in auto sales. Sales at auto dealers were down 1.7%, the sharpest downturn since March. Excluding autos, sales rose 0.6% during the month. Sales of building materials grew 2.9%, while furniture gained 1.6%. Also on the positive side were department stores (+0.6%) and food stores (+0.8%). Overall, durable-good purchases slid 0.1%, while nondurables advanced 0.2%.

Producer prices tumbled 0.4% in July, while industrial production decreased 0.1% during the same period . . . July's plunge in producer prices suggested inflation continued to be well under control, but the drop in industrial production indicated manufacturers remaining in a slump. Paced by an 11.9% downturn in energy prices, producer prices for finished goods were down for the fifth month this year. Output at the nation's factories also declined during July. Production by utilities fell 0.2%, while mining output slumped 0.4%. Production of business equipment and materials was unchanged from June.

Americans' personal incomes grew 0.5% in July . . . however, the gains were distorted by an unusual upswing in Social Security payments that had been delayed in processing, a drop in farm subsidy payments, and the strike in June at American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Excluding these factors, income rose 0.3% last month. Manufacturing wages were down 0.2%, and farm income, reflecting lower subsidy payments, decreased 0.1% in July.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Housing starts sagged 1.8% during July . . . the third consecutive monthly decline. Construction starts had not fallen for three straight months since the autumn of 1981. Starts of single-family homes dropped 3.9% last month. Apartment construction, which often fluctuates widely from month to month, moved up 2.2% in July. Apartment building activity is expected to slow down over the next year, due to high vacancy rates and overbuilding as well as the likely elimination of many tax shelter incentives through the pending tax-overhaul legislation. During July, builders began new houses at a faster pace in the Midwest and the Northeast, where starts climbed 10.8% and 2.9%, respectively. But in the South and the West, hurt by agricultural and oil price slumps, starts dwindled 6.9% and 4.4%, respectively. Building permits, which indicate future construction activity, dropped 2.1% over the month. Permits were off in the South and the West, but up in the Northeast and the Midwest.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

During the first half of August, 1986, scattered rains across the state were a welcomed sight. The continued showers provided much needed help to many crops. The tobacco crop remained active as harvesting and marketing continued. The condition of the corn crop was rated as poor statewide, as yields continued to be low. The recent rains helped the cotton crop considerably, causing new growth, but overall, the cotton crop's condition was 67% very poor, 18% poor, and 15% fair. The harvesting of South Carolina's peaches and apples in the Upstate continued at a slow pace with both crops reported as being in fair condition.

For the period June 16-July 15, 1986 there were 9,050 migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW's) in South Carolina. Of the 9,050 MSFW's, 2,800 were local workers and the remainder were interstate workers from North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and Florida.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO CLIMB

South Carolina's manufacturing production worker hourly earnings edged upward to $7.93 in July. The $0.03 increase was attributed to upturns in both the durable- and nondurable-good industries. Employees of the nondurable-good sector saw a gain of $0.04 to $7.84 over the month. Moderate payroll increases were seen in all industry groups of the soft-good sector, except chemicals and allied products. Printing and publishing was the only industry group to post no change in average hourly earnings from June to July.

Premiums paid for piece work caused a $0.02 rise in durable-good hourly earnings. Positive trends in four out of seven industry groups resulted in the payroll increase in durable goods.

Nationally, average hourly earnings climbed $0.02 per hour. Nondurable earnings rose $0.08, while durables decreased $0.01.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
July, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.93	$ 7.90	$ 7.61	$ 7.78	$ 7.79	$ 7.55
Average Weekly Earnings	$320.37	$322.32	$302.88	$309.64	$313.94	$295.20
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.67	$ 98.30	$ 93.83	$ 94.40	$ 95.74	$ 91.45

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.72	$ 7.72	$ 7.39	$ 9.72	$ 9.70	$ 9.55
Average Weekly Earnings	$314.20	$316.52	$297.08	$390.74	$395.76	$382.86
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.79	$ 96.53	$ 92.03	$119.13	$120.70	$118.61

FACTORY OVERTIME STEADY IN JULY

Factory overtime remained unchanged in July from 3.6 in June. When compared to a year ago, manufacturing production employees worked 0.3 hour less overtime per week. Premium hours in durable goods fell 0.4 hour while overtime in nondurables increased 0.2 hour to 3.7 over the month.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.6	3.6	3.9
Durable Goods	3.3	3.7	3.7
Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.5	4.0

FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES IN JULY

Reductions in both overtime and workforce caused the South Carolina manufacturing workweek to drop 0.4 of an hour to 40.4 in July. Approximately 2,600 production employees were temporarily separated from jobs due to unpaid vacations and layoffs. The most notable loss was in the durable-good sector where the average workweek plunged from 41.5 in June to 40.9 in July. All components of the hard-good sector experienced declines with the exception of lumber and wood products. The nonduarble good workweek dipped 0.3 to 40.2 over the month, a figure 0.8 above that recorded one year earlier. This slip was the result of hourly downturns in all industry groups except printing and publishing. Production employees in textiles saw an hourly decline of 0.2 as a result of less overtime and shorter scheduled workweeks.

On the national level, average weekly hours dropped 0.6 to 40.2 in July.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DROPS IN JULY

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 1.8 points to 103.2 in July. The downturn was caused by a 0.4 hour decrease in average weekly hours along with a 2,600 drop in production worker employment. July's production worker index was 0.7 point less than the year-ago figure of 103.9.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

July, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	103.2	105.0	103.9
Durable-Good Productivity Index	139.7	142.8	141.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	91.0	92.6	91.4
Textile Productivity Index	65.3	66.5	64.2
Apparel Productivity Index	97.0	100.5	101.6

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES SHOW MIXED TREND IN JULY

Unemployment rates increased in 20 counties and decreased in 20 counties in July. Six counties remained the same as in June. When compared to year-ago rates, July's jobless rates were lower in 26 counties. Unemployment rates for July ranged from a high of 12.9% in Marion County to a low of 3.4% in Beaufort County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased over the month in 40 counties. Twenty-nine of these counties showed drops in manufacturing, and 37 counties reported job losses in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-six counties recorded downturns in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 43 counties showed increases in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Plant Engineer	12	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Florence
Electronics Tech.	88	Radio Repairman	60	12	X		$15,000	X		Union
Cost Estimator	78	None	N/A	16	X		$23,400	X		Greenville
Heavy Equip. Oper.	28	None	N/A	13	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Forklift Operator	24	None	N/A	11	X		$10,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Surveyor	48	None	N/A	09	X		$18,600	X		Chester
Mechanical Drafter	84	Engin. Asst. Mech.	84	14	X		$20,800	X		Liberty
Purchasing Agent	71	Materials Man.	36	14	X		$40,000	X		Spartanburg
Administrative Asst.	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Rock Hill
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$16,000	X		Sumter
Production Planner	42	None	N/A	15	X		$18,000	X		Lancaster
Plant Engineer	66	Manuf. Engin.	99	14	X		$30,000	X		Seneca
Welder, Arc	35	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000	X		Newberry

*There are currently more than 107,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Jun. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1334.9	1350.4	1296.2	- 15.5	+ 38.7
Total Private	1099.2	1098.9	1068.9	+ 0.3	+ 30.3
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.0	90.7	86.6	+ 0.3	+ 4.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.1	13.0	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.3	4.2	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.4	44.1	42.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Electrical Work	9.6	9.6	8.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	359.0	363.3	361.6	- 4.3	- 2.6
Durable Goods	119.6	121.2	120.9	- 1.6	- 1.3
Nondurable Goods	239.4	242.1	240.7	- 2.7	- 1.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.4	57.1	56.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Trucking and Warehousing	16.9	16.9	16.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Water Transportation	2.8	2.9	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	12.3	11.9	12.3	+ 0.4	0.0
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	7.8	8.3	+ 0.5	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.9	16.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric Services	11.2	11.2	11.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	303.0	299.2	287.8	+ 3.8	+ 15.2
Wholesale Trade	57.2	56.9	56.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.1	30.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.3	13.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.8	25.8	25.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.1	7.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	4.0	4.1	- 0.2	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Jun. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1985
Retail Trade	245.8	242.3	231.5	+ 3.5	+ 14.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.8	27.2	27.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
Department Stores	18.8	18.5	18.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Food Stores	41.0	40.7	39.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	38.4	38.0	37.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	60.3	59.8	58.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.6
Banking	15.4	15.3	15.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.3	15.2	15.3	+ 0.1	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.4	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Member	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	226.7	227.0	215.5	- 0.3	+ 11.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.9	22.6	22.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Health Services	44.8	44.6	43.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Hospitals	15.3	15.3	14.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	18.8	20.7	18.2	- 1.9	+ 0.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	11.3	12.1	11.5	- 0.8	- 0.2
Total Government	235.7	251.5	227.3	- 15.8	+ 8.4
Total Federal Government	39.0	39.1	38.3	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Total State Government	77.3	77.5	73.0	- 0.2	+ 4.3
State Education	29.7	30.5	28.5	- 0.8	+ 1.2
Other State Government	47.6	47.0	44.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.1
Total Local Government	119.4	134.9	116.0	- 15.5	+ 3.4
Local Education	62.1	78.2	61.2	- 16.1	+ 0.9
Other Local Government	57.3	56.7	54.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Jun. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1985
Manufacturing	359.0	363.3	361.6	- 4.3	- 2.6
Durable Goods	119.6	121.2	120.9	- 1.6	- 1.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	16.0	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.2	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.6
Household Furniture	3.1	3.2	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.1	10.4	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.5	2.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.0	8.0	+ 0.6	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.6	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.1	29.2	29.0	- 1.1	- 0.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.7	4.7	- 0.3	- 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	5.8	6.0	6.2	- 0.2	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.5	6.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.7	21.3	21.3	- 0.6	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.9	2.8	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.2	7.8	7.7	- 0.6	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.8	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.5	5.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	3.0	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.4	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	239.4	242.1	240.7	- 2.7	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	15.7	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.8	2.7	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Jun. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1985
Textile Mill Products	101.2	102.8	102.4	- 1.6	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.6	28.7	- 0.5	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.4	30.0	- 0.3	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.9	7.9	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	15.0	14.4	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.2	7.3	6.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	7.1	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	9.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.0	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.9	44.6	44.0	- 0.7	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.0	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.8	15.2	- 0.5	- 0.9
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.7	5.8	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	16.0	15.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.8	10.0	9.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.5	4.3	- 0.2	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.3	31.9	32.3	- 0.6	- 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.8	15.7	- 0.3	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.1	20.0	20.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.1	9.2	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Jun. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1338.7	1333.5	1300.0	+ 5.2	+ 38.7
Total Private	1084.8	1081.2	1055.2	+ 3.6	+ 29.6
Construction	88.1	87.5	83.8	+ 0.6	+ 4.3
Manufacturing	360.6	361.6	363.2	- 1.0	- 2.6
Durable Goods	120.4	120.1	121.7	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.8	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	11.0	10.8	- 0.3	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.0	8.0	+ 0.6	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.7	15.4	15.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.4	29.0	29.3	- 0.6	- 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	5.8	6.0	6.3	- 0.2	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.1	21.1	21.7	0.0	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	240.2	241.5	241.5	- 1.3	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.9	15.7	14.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Textile Mill Products	102.0	102.8	103.2	- 0.8	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.8	28.9	- 0.5	- 1.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.0	29.7	29.9	- 0.7	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.0	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.2	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.2	44.4	44.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.8	9.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.7	15.2	- 0.4	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.9	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.8	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.8	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.2	31.7	32.2	- 0.5	- 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.5	14.7	15.7	- 0.2	- 1.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Inudstry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Jun. 1986	Net Change From: Jul. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.2	56.3	56.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.5
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.6	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Communication	12.3	11.8	12.3	+ 0.5	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	295.9	294.1	281.1	+ 1.8	+ 14.8
Wholesale Trade	56.3	56.7	55.4	- 0.4	+ 0.9
Retail Trade	239.6	237.4	225.7	+ 2.2	+ 13.9
General Merchandise Stores	28.1	27.6	27.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Food Stores	39.9	40.1	38.7	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	58.5	57.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.4	12.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	222.4	221.4	211.4	+ 1.0	+ 11.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.8	19.8	19.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	22.3	23.8	21.6	- 1.5	+ 0.7
Total Government	253.9	252.3	244.8	+ 1.6	+ 9.1
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.7	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Total State Government	81.3	80.8	76.7	+ 0.5	+ 4.6
Total Local Government	134.7	133.8	130.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	286.6	291.5	282.0	208.1	210.9	205.6
Construction	20.7	20.5	20.7	13.7	13.5	13.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.4	10.3	10.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.4	96.5	96.8	27.7	27.7	27.7
Durable Goods	28.7	29.1	29.3	13.5	13.4	13.7
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.8	11.0	11.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	6.0	6.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.7	67.4	67.5	14.2	14.3	14.0
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	30.7	31.2	31.4	1.7	1.8	1.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.3	9.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	3.1	2.9	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.8	10.0	9.8	2.1	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	5.8	5.7	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.6	4.5	4.4	1.8	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.2	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.3	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	8.0	8.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.3	4.4	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.4	10.3	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.7	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	2.7	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	67.0	66.5	64.0	46.7	46.8	44.9
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.7	15.6	12.8	12.8	12.4
Retail Trade	51.3	50.8	48.4	33.9	34.0	32.5
General Merchandise Stores	7.2	7.1	6.6	4.6	4.6	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.6	4.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.3	11.2	11.2	18.3	18.2	17.1
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.0
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.0	47.9	46.5	38.6	38.7	37.8
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	9.9	9.7
Health Services	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	7.2
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.4
Total Government	33.4	38.2	32.2	53.1	56.5	55.2
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.0	1.9	8.2	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	10.0	10.3	9.4	28.6	29.9	30.3
Total Local Government	21.3	25.9	20.9	16.3	18.4	16.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON Jul. 1986	CHARLESTON Jun. 1986	CHARLESTON Jul. 1985	ROCK HILL Jul. 1986	ROCK HILL Jun. 1986	ROCK HILL Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	178.3	179.0	175.0	43.4	43.0	43.3
Construction	13.6	13.4	13.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	19.8	19.8	19.7	12.4	12.1	12.1
Durable Goods	11.5	11.2	11.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.6	8.6	10.2	9.9	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.4	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.7	.9	.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.2	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.8	42.8	42.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.8	34.8	34.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.6	8.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.2	36.2	33.1	9.0	8.9	9.0
Total Government	47.7	48.9	47.6	5.4	5.4	5.6
Total Federal Government	19.5	19.4	19.2	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	12.9	13.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.3	16.6	15.4	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Jul. 1986	ANDERSON Jun. 1986	ANDERSON Jul. 1985	FLORENCE Jul. 1986	FLORENCE Jun. 1986	FLORENCE Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.6	47.4	47.1	46.7	47.0	46.0
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing	19.3	19.2	19.3	13.0	13.4	12.8
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	14.7	8.7	9.0	8.5
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.6	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
Total Government	7.5	7.4	6.9	8.5	8.5	8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1986

Industry	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Net Change From Jun. 1986	Net Change From Jul. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	606.7	618.8	588.8	- 12.1	+ 17.9
Total Private	477.1	477.3	463.7	- 0.2	+ 13.4
Construction	7.4	7.4	7.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	145.8	148.0	146.9	- 2.2	- 1.1
Durable Goods	37.7	38.5	38.3	- 0.8	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	8.2	8.0	- 0.4	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.6	12.6	- 0.4	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.2	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	108.1	109.5	108.6	- 1.4	- 0.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.1	4.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	43.3	44.1	43.8	- 0.8	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.9	12.4	- 0.3	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.9	13.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.5	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.1	37.7	37.3	- 0.6	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.0	8.0	8.1	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.5	12.9	13.3	- 0.4	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.2	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.6	12.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Communication	5.8	5.6	5.8	+ 0.2	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	145.9	144.1	138.9	+ 1.8	+ 7.0
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.8	13.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.7	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.1	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Retail Trade	132.1	130.3	125.1	+ 1.8	+ 7.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.8	20.4	20.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Food Stores	18.8	18.7	18.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	37.1	36.8	36.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Banking	11.6	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	127.7	128.0	121.6	- 0.3	+ 6.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.2	15.1	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Health Services	37.1	36.9	36.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Hospitals	12.9	12.9	12.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	11.5	12.6	11.0	- 1.1	+ 0.5
Total Government	129.6	141.5	125.1	- 11.9	+ 4.5
Total Federal Government	11.9	12.0	11.9	- 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	42.4	42.4	39.9	0.0	+ 2.5
State Education	14.3	14.7	13.7	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Other State Government	28.1	27.7	26.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	75.3	87.1	73.3	- 11.8	+ 2.0
Local Education	46.6	58.7	45.9	- 12.1	+ 0.7
Other Local Government	28.7	28.4	27.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun 1986	Jul. 1985
MANUFACTURING	280.6	283.2	281.6	320.37	322.32	302.88	40.4	40.8	39.8	7.93	7.90	7.61
DURABLE GOODS	92.6	93.3	92.9	331.70	335.74	318.33	40.9	41.5	40.5	8.11	8.09	7.86
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	13.0	12.4	302.94	303.58	303.12	41.9	41.7	42.1	7.23	7.28	7.20
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.7	4.0	273.62	271.94	250.18	39.2	39.7	36.9	6.98	6.85	6.78
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.5	8.0	388.76	396.47	381.93	43.1	44.2	43.9	9.02	8.97	8.70
Fabricated Metal Products	12.5	12.4	12.2	318.79	329.67	299.15	39.7	40.7	38.7	8.03	8.10	7.73
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.1	20.8	20.5	345.60	350.28	330.44	40.9	41.7	40.2	8.45	8.40	8.22
Special Industry Machinery	3.8	3.9	4.0	332.42	338.30	311.76	41.5	42.5	40.7	8.01	7.96	7.66
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.8	16.2	16.2	288.29	290.60	282.82	39.6	39.7	39.5	7.28	7.32	7.16
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.6	4.7	303.00	307.33	304.13	38.5	39.1	39.6	7.87	7.86	7.68
NONDURABLE GOODS	188.0	189.9	188.7	315.17	315.90	295.11	40.2	40.5	39.4	7.84	7.80	7.49
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.2	9.8	283.46	285.20	264.68	39.7	40.0	41.1	7.14	7.13	6.44
Textile Mill Products	89.0	90.2	89.9	294.76	294.98	277.46	40.6	40.8	39.3	7.26	7.23	7.06
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	25.1	26.1	299.62	296.52	291.28	41.1	40.9	40.4	7.29	7.25	7.21
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.2	26.5	27.0	298.22	302.00	270.75	39.5	40.0	37.5	7.55	7.55	7.22
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	7.1	269.96	265.78	262.13	39.7	39.2	39.3	6.80	6.78	6.67
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.9	12.2	11.6	292.78	299.77	283.80	39.3	40.4	38.3	7.45	7.42	7.41
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	2.9	315.23	288.12	323.82	42.2	39.2	43.7	7.47	7.35	7.41
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.2	8.2	291.24	283.56	273.71	44.6	44.1	42.7	6.53	6.43	6.41
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	37.2	36.6	191.14	194.53	180.64	36.9	37.7	36.2	5.18	5.16	4.99
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.2	8.2	180.18	185.50	170.40	36.4	37.4	35.5	4.95	4.96	4.80
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.7	12.1	12.5	169.69	169.05	166.96	35.8	36.2	35.6	4.74	4.67	4.69
Paper and Allied Products	11.4	11.3	11.1	515.39	525.60	504.06	42.7	43.8	44.1	12.07	12.00	11.45
Printing and Publishing	5.4	5.7	5.5	306.08	301.12	284.25	37.1	36.5	37.5	8.25	8.25	7.58
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.2	19.5	19.9	482.89	487.81	480.56	41.7	41.8	43.1	11.58	11.67	11.15

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
July, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.9	20.1	20.1	309.64	313.94	295.20	39.8	40.3	39.1	7.78	7.79	7.55
Durable Goods	9.3	9.4	9.5	292.25	294.84	278.64	40.2	40.5	38.7	7.27	7.28	7.20
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	269.81	272.44	319.15	38.6	39.2	43.6	6.99	6.95	7.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.6	320.00	339.02	276.76	39.9	41.7	34.9	8.02	8.13	7.93
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.6	324.66	330.42	310.08	39.4	40.1	39.5	8.24	8.24	7.85
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	275.48	283.93	274.28	38.8	39.6	40.1	7.10	7.17	6.84
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	175.31	176.49	155.18	37.3	37.0	31.8	4.70	4.77	4.88

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985	Jul. 1986	Jun. 1986	Jul. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.1	72.7	73.1	314.20	316.52	297.08	40.7	41.0	40.2	7.72	7.72	7.39
Durable Goods	20.8	21.2	21.1	321.96	331.17	316.30	40.6	41.5	40.5	7.93	7.98	7.81
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	7.7	7.7	352.37	361.67	347.36	41.8	42.7	41.6	8.43	8.47	8.35
Nondurable Goods	51.3	51.5	52.0	310.54	310.90	289.52	40.7	40.8	40.1	7.63	7.62	7.22
Textile Mill Products	27.0	27.1	27.6	295.08	294.98	281.60	40.7	40.8	40.0	7.25	7.23	7.04
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	9.2	292.07	291.20	267.62	39.9	40.0	37.8	7.32	7.28	7.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.3	9.5	307.02	307.02	286.31	42.0	42.0	40.1	7.31	7.31	7.14
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.4	244.04	255.25	286.38	36.1	37.1	44.4	6.76	6.88	6.45
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.5	2.4	288.48	287.52	268.60	39.9	40.1	39.5	7.23	7.17	6.80
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.9	7.9	7.8	181.17	187.11	187.98	36.6	37.8	40.6	4.95	4.95	4.63
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	1.6	133.23	141.86	162.54	33.9	34.6	37.8	3.93	4.10	4.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.8	4.9	411.88	408.62	374.64	41.9	41.4	40.9	9.83	9.87	9.16

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
July, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,450	6,460	6,240	3,350	3,320	3,550	3,100	3,140	2,690
AIKEN---------	43,290	43,520	41,100	18,670	18,730	18,790	24,620	24,790	22,310
ALLENDALE-----	2,750	2,800	2,790	1,100	1,140	1,250	1,650	1,660	1,540
ANDERSON------	47,600	47,400	47,100	19,300	19,200	19,300	28,300	28,200	27,800
BAMBERG-------	4,530	4,560	4,180	1,530	1,530	1,410	3,000	3,030	2,770
BARNWELL------	8,110	8,190	7,550	3,400	3,430	3,260	4,710	4,760	4,290
BEAUFORT------	35,260	35,520	30,020	1,310	1,160	1,290	33,950	34,360	28,730
BERKELEY------	21,600	21,600	21,500	5,700	5,700	5,600	15,900	15,900	15,900
CALHOUN-------	3,640	3,650	3,500	2,080	2,090	2,090	1,560	1,560	1,410
CHARLESTON----	140,800	141,400	138,500	9,800	9,800	9,800	131,000	131,600	128,700
CHEROKEE------	15,920	16,500	15,710	8,060	8,550	8,550	7,860	7,950	7,160
CHESTER-------	11,360	11,440	11,000	5,540	5,560	5,700	5,820	5,880	5,300
CHESTERFIELD--	13,430	13,450	12,170	7,400	7,380	7,020	6,030	6,070	5,150
CLARENDON-----	6,560	6,850	6,040	1,520	1,770	1,480	5,040	5,080	4,560
COLLETON------	9,790	9,790	8,640	2,550	2,570	2,560	7,240	7,220	6,080
DARLINGTON----	19,450	19,570	18,460	7,030	7,070	7,040	12,420	12,500	11,420
DILLON--------	8,850	8,920	8,570	3,530	3,570	3,480	5,320	5,350	5,090
DORCHESTER----	15,900	16,000	15,000	4,300	4,300	4,300	11,600	11,700	10,700
EDGEFIELD-----	4,170	4,270	4,270	1,880	1,940	1,930	2,290	2,330	2,340
FAIRFIELD-----	6,930	6,970	6,440	2,440	2,430	2,450	4,490	4,540	3,990
FLORENCE------	46,700	47,000	46,000	13,000	13,300	12,700	33,700	33,700	33,300
GEORGETOWN----	15,660	15,810	14,610	4,650	4,670	4,380	11,010	11,140	10,230
GREENVILLE----	164,500	166,900	161,300	48,200	48,800	48,500	116,300	118,100	112,800
GREENWOOD-----	26,240	28,380	25,050	10,670	10,660	10,920	15,570	17,720	14,130
HAMPTON-------	4,580	4,650	4,570	1,730	1,760	1,720	2,850	2,890	2,850
HORRY---------	58,760	59,240	57,860	4,860	5,570	5,390	53,900	53,670	52,470
JASPER--------	3,270	3,290	3,080	210	210	210	3,060	3,080	2,870
KERSHAW-------	14,540	14,640	14,150	6,430	6,500	6,790	8,110	8,140	7,360
LANCASTER-----	17,870	18,200	17,340	8,990	9,260	9,580	8,880	8,940	7,760
LAURENS-------	17,540	17,670	16,850	7,760	7,860	7,920	9,780	9,810	8,930
LEE-----------	3,320	3,360	3,040	1,040	1,030	1,030	2,280	2,330	2,010
LEXINGTON-----	46,300	46,800	44,600	13,300	13,300	13,300	33,000	33,500	31,300
McCORMICK-----	1,820	1,820	1,790	800	810	820	1,020	1,010	970
MARION--------	11,830	12,020	10,600	5,610	5,730	5,000	6,220	6,290	5,600
MARLBORO------	8,410	8,610	8,180	3,920	4,080	3,950	4,490	4,530	4,230
NEWBERRY------	10,810	10,900	10,430	4,800	4,850	5,070	6,010	6,050	5,360
OCONEE--------	22,060	22,040	20,390	9,870	9,950	9,560	12,190	12,090	10,830
ORANGEBURG----	27,120	27,760	25,780	8,910	9,390	8,880	18,210	18,370	16,900
PICKENS-------	30,500	31,400	29,700	11,500	11,600	11,400	19,000	19,800	18,300
RICHLAND------	161,800	164,100	161,000	14,400	14,400	14,400	147,400	149,700	146,600
SALUDA--------	3,100	3,230	3,010	1,060	1,160	1,130	2,040	2,070	1,880
SPARTANBURG---	91,600	93,200	91,000	35,700	36,100	36,900	55,900	57,100	54,100
SUMTER--------	29,830	30,020	28,650	8,360	8,420	8,760	21,470	21,600	19,890
UNION---------	10,130	10,290	9,660	5,520	5,670	5,570	4,610	4,620	4,090
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,110	10,210	9,560	3,830	3,880	3,770	6,280	6,330	5,790
YORK----------	43,400	43,000	43,300	12,400	12,100	12,100	31,000	30,900	31,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
July, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	11,120	10,900	11,530	1,410	1,320	1,930	12.7	12.1	16.7
AIKEN---------	54,030	53,880	53,770	3,160	3,350	3,830	5.8	6.2	7.1
ALLENDALE-----	4,650	4,610	4,760	500	480	450	10.8	10.4	9.5
ANDERSON------	68,570	67,860	68,270	5,670	5,630	7,560	8.3	8.3	11.1
BAMBERG-------	7,480	7,250	7,210	870	740	930	11.6	10.2	12.9
BARNWELL------	10,170	10,450	9,580	910	1,250	710	8.9	12.0	7.4
BEAUFORT------	40,200	39,530	35,250	1,380	1,420	1,160	3.4	3.6	3.3
BERKELEY------	53,230	52,840	50,630	2,750	2,640	2,550	5.2	4.8	5.0
CALHOUN-------	5,200	5,110	5,050	490	490	380	9.4	9.6	7.5
CHARLESTON----	136,500	135,970	129,150	7,300	7,220	6,080	5.3	5.3	4.7
CHEROKEE------	21,780	22,670	23,110	1,660	2,130	2,760	7.6	9.4	11.9
CHESTER-------	14,120	14,070	14,800	1,290	1,350	2,070	9.1	9.6	14.0
CHESTERFIELD--	21,330	20,960	20,220	1,690	1,590	1,890	7.9	7.6	9.3
CLARENDON-----	13,110	13,060	12,130	1,580	1,270	1,180	12.1	9.7	9.7
COLLETON------	18,860	18,540	16,410	1,470	1,440	1,260	7.8	7.8	7.7
DARLINGTON----	28,530	28,010	28,190	2,930	2,770	3,240	10.3	9.9	11.5
DILLON--------	14,830	14,610	15,160	1,310	1,270	1,760	8.8	8.7	11.6
DORCHESTER----	33,310	33,130	31,760	1,590	1,520	1,550	4.8	4.6	4.9
EDGEFIELD-----	7,040	7,020	7,420	400	370	460	5.7	5.3	6.2
FAIRFIELD-----	9,800	9,670	9,330	820	820	770	8.4	8.5	8.3
FLORENCE------	55,820	55,470	53,930	4,410	4,410	4,650	7.9	8.0	8.6
GEORGETOWN----	21,590	21,680	20,920	1,940	2,140	2,140	9.0	9.9	10.2
GREENVILLE----	160,580	162,300	155,170	7,570	8,500	8,770	4.7	5.2	5.7
GREENWOOD-----	28,320	28,010	28,850	2,780	2,740	3,900	9.8	9.8	13.5
HAMPTON-------	6,830	6,810	6,940	670	680	670	9.8	10.0	9.7
HORRY---------	70,600	70,410	72,220	4,220	4,500	5,250	6.0	6.4	7.3
JASPER--------	6,230	6,220	6,000	410	450	360	6.6	7.2	6.0
KERSHAW-------	18,170	18,020	18,100	1,390	1,380	1,380	7.6	7.7	7.6
LANCASTER-----	26,380	26,100	26,280	2,640	2,190	2,640	10.0	8.4	10.0
LAURENS-------	22,770	22,610	22,440	2,130	2,120	2,100	9.4	9.4	9.4
LEE-----------	8,840	8,870	8,480	730	850	710	8.3	9.6	8.4
LEXINGTON-----	79,570	78,810	76,020	3,390	2,770	3,100	4.3	3.5	4.1
McCORMICK-----	2,840	2,800	3,020	350	340	520	12.3	12.1	17.2
MARION--------	15,670	15,470	14,810	2,020	1,850	2,210	12.9	12.0	14.9
MARLBORO------	12,810	13,040	13,330	1,580	1,730	2,150	12.3	13.3	16.1
NEWBERRY------	14,860	14,700	14,640	1,010	970	1,010	6.8	6.6	6.9
OCONEE--------	28,460	27,700	26,650	2,350	1,930	1,940	8.3	7.0	7.3
ORANGEBURG----	39,110	39,120	37,620	3,850	3,710	3,060	9.8	9.5	8.1
PICKENS-------	47,380	45,770	44,270	4,540	2,700	3,280	9.6	5.9	7.4
RICHLAND------	144,620	144,580	137,720	6,030	6,250	5,060	4.2	4.3	3.7
SALUDA--------	7,670	7,750	7,680	590	540	620	7.7	7.0	8.1
SPARTANBURG---	112,550	113,140	108,890	6,720	6,760	7,640	6.0	6.0	7.0
SUMTER--------	36,470	36,110	35,620	3,430	3,360	3,100	9.4	9.3	8.7
UNION---------	14,600	14,750	14,540	1,390	1,470	1,590	9.5	10.0	10.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,990	17,020	16,710	1,450	1,620	1,600	8.5	9.5	9.6
YORK----------	68,420	68,840	65,610	3,930	4,380	4,190	5.7	6.4	6.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985	JUL. 1986	JUN. 1986	JUL. 1985
ANDERSON	13,350	13,220	13,420	11,930	11,810	11,520	1,420	1,410	1,900	10.6	10.7	14.2
CHARLESTON	36,510	36,370	34,560	34,610	34,490	32,970	1,900	1,880	1,590	5.2	5.2	4.6
COLUMBIA	47,280	47,290	44,980	44,930	44,850	43,010	2,350	2,440	1,970	5.0	5.2	4.4
FLORENCE	15,360	15,270	14,840	14,210	14,120	13,630	1,150	1,150	1,210	7.5	7.5	8.2
GREENVILLE	31,230	31,600	30,240	29,470	29,620	28,200	1,760	1,980	2,040	5.6	6.3	6.7
GREENWOOD	10,150	10,030	10,330	9,180	9,080	8,970	970	950	1,360	9.6	9.5	13.2
MYRTLE BEACH	12,770	12,710	13,010	12,230	12,140	12,340	540	570	670	4.2	4.5	5.1
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,950	21,860	20,700	20,180	20,110	19,220	1,770	1,750	1,480	8.1	8.0	7.1
ROCK HILL	21,840	22,010	20,980	20,350	20,350	19,390	1,490	1,660	1,590	6.8	7.5	7.6
SPARTANBURG	23,070	23,190	22,370	21,420	21,530	20,490	1,650	1,660	1,880	7.2	7.2	8.4
SUMTER	11,070	10,970	10,820	10,000	9,920	9,850	1,070	1,050	970	9.7	9.6	9.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
P. O. Box 995
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

41534
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERV
ATTN SRI
4520 EAST - WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

ADDRESS CHANGE:
☐ Remove from mailing list
☐ Change as shown above
Please send any address changes to the address in the upper left hand corner.

The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Trina Simons, Beth Mays, Gerri Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Helen Smith, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Ted Gladden.